

PSYCHOLOGY OF DEAFNESS, THE—Sensory Deprivation, Learning, and Adjustment—Helmer R. Myklebust, Northwestern University. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y., 1960. 393 pages, \$7.75.

As noted in the preface, this book is written primarily as a text for advanced courses in audiology, language pathology, special education and psychology. Any physician, however, who has one or more deaf patients in his care would do well to spend some time in perusal of this excellent summary of research on the many problems of behavior, learning and personality directly related to and commonly associated with deafness.

In the light of present knowledge sensory-neural deafness is not amenable to medical or surgical treatment. There is considerable need, therefore, for the physician directing the management of the deaf child or adult to familiarize himself with the complex processes of education and rehabilitation.

The first three chapters of Myklebust's book present a succinct review of fundamental information about the hearing process, the nature of hearing loss, and basic considerations in the measurement of hearing. Chapter 4 presents an extremely cogent, if abbreviated, discussion of the relationships between sensory deprivation and behavior.

Succeeding chapters discuss the relationships between deafness and mental development, emotional adjustment, motor functioning and social maturity; language and language development, speechreading and speech, and read and written language. The final chapters are devoted to an exploration of relationships between seeing and hearing, other handicaps frequently associated with deafness; and interests, aptitudes and special abilities.

Readers unfamiliar with the statistical argot of contemporary texts in psychology may become easily lost in several sections of the book. Myklebust has, however, followed a pattern which other writers in the psychological literature might well emulate in that each section contains a succinct summary of research findings with clear interpretations and discussion of implications for management.

The major shortcomings of the book are generally not the fault of the author, since with few exceptions they arise from the inadequacy of some of the research on which he had to depend. It is regrettable that the level of scholarship presented in the writing of this book was not practiced in the research efforts of all of the other writers presented. Nonetheless we can hope that this book will hasten the demise of many hoary half-truths and frank falsehoods which have surrounded the field of education and rehabilitation of the deaf for countless generations.

RICHARD M. FLOWER, Ph.D.

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ATLAS OF CLINICAL HEMATOLOGY—Katsuji Kato, Ph.D., M.D., Professor of Physiology (Hematology), Tokyo Medical College. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y., 1960. 296 pages, \$25.00.

This is an excellent atlas. The various cells of the blood are superbly illustrated. Unfortunately, drawings rather than actual photographs are used. In most instances the drawings show the cells as they actually appear in blood smears but there are some cells which are not so well depicted, e.g., some of the cells in infectious mononucleosis. The author of the atlas is a proponent of the monophyletic scheme of hemocytogenesis and as such uses terminology which differs some from that used by the supporters of the polyphyletic theory. In spite of the few defects in the atlas, it is the most complete and thorough atlas of the blood with which this reviewer is familiar. It should be of considerable value as a source of reference in any laboratory in which blood cells are being studied.

JOHN S. LAWRENCE, M.D.

PROGRESS IN NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY—An Annual Review—Volume XV—Edited by E. A. Spiegel, M.D., Professor and Head of the Department of Experimental Neurology, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y., 1960. 619 pages, \$12.75.

Volume XV of the annual review of Progress in Neurology and Psychiatry (Editor: E. A. Spiegel) again represents an attempt to abstract a massive number of publications relating to basic neurologic sciences, clinical neurology, clinical neurosurgery, and psychiatry. It is a good reference source for almost all of the current work relating to diseases and function of the nervous system, neuropharmacology, neurophysiology, and the behavioral sciences. The volume probably has major appeal to those dealing with diseases of the nervous system or those in psychiatry, but it will also be of considerable value to those interested in the impact of the newer drugs on brain and mind function as well as those interested in the neurologic aspects of many systemic diseases in children and adults. While the volume may thus enjoy a rather wide utility, it can be moderately criticized, as can all such review works, because of the failure to offer any critical evaluation of what has been abstracted and the failure to weigh discordant viewpoints which may appear on consecutive pages.

This annual review volume should be available to all practitioners of neurology and psychiatry, those working in the basic science fields related to the nervous system and behaviour, and, particularly, for trainees in any of these areas.

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PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA INFECTIONS—Claude E. Forkner, Jr., M.D., Assistant in Medicine, Cornell University Medical College, New York, N. Y.; formerly, Assistant in Medicine, Harvard Medical School; formerly, Clinical Associate, General Medicine Branch, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland. Modern Medical Monographs 22—Irrving S. Wright, M.D., editor-in-chief, and Richard H. Orr, M.D., consulting editor. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N. Y., 1960. 104 pages, \$5.25.

Based on some 465 references the author compiled a comprehensive review of available information on Pseudomonas infections. In view of the increasing frequency of Pseudomonas infections in debilitated patients receiving antineoplastic or antimicrobial therapy the review is timely, and it appears reasonably complete. Perhaps its greatest deficiency is the lack of any critical appraisal on the author's part and the lack of any specific recommendations for therapy, based on the author's own experience. It is also regrettable that in some places the author reiterates statements of the literature which must, at the present, be deemed largely misleading. Thus, for instance, he states that endocarditis caused by Pseudomonas aeruginosa "should be treated immediately with polymyxin B" although virtually the only cures of this disorder were achieved by surgical removal of the infected material or tissue. On the whole, however, this book will be valuable for any hospital library to direct physicians' attention to this formerly infrequent problem and aid them in diagnosis and treatment.

ERNEST JAWETZ, M.D.

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ARTEFACTS AND HANDLING AND PROCESSING FAULTS ON X-RAY FILMS—Prof. Dr. E. A. Zimmer, Berne, Switzerland. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y., 1960. 67 pages, 128 figures, \$5.75.

With the increasing use of roentgenography for medical, dental, veterinary, industrial and artistic purposes, increasing appreciation of artefacts produced by handling and processing is merited. This work summarizes many common and uncommon artefacts and should be in the library of all those using roentgenographic methods extensively. The illustrations are in both black and white, and color.